DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 089 622 HE 005 366

AUTHOR Millard, Richard M.
TITLE State Aid to Nonpublic Higher Education.
INSTITUTION Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colo.
PUB DATE 74
NOTE 24p.
AVAILABLE FROM Higher Education Services, Education Commission of the States, 1860 Lincoln Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colo. 80203
JOURNAL CIT Higher Education in the States; v4 n5 p149-172 1974

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.75 HC-$1.50 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS Educational Economics; *Educational Finance; Financial Support; *Higher Education; *Nonpublic School Aid; *Private Colleges; School Surveys; *State Aid

ABSTRACT

This report provides the results of a tabular survey of programs in operation or approved for state support of private higher education in the 50 states. The information in the survey is summarized and presented as introductory material. (MJM)

ED 089622

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE STATES

Published by the Education Commission of the States

Volume 4, Number 5 | 1974 | pages 149-172

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

HE 005 366

In This Issue:

With apologies for the temporary suspension of publication, this issue of **Higher Education in the States** (which continues volume 4) contains the third annual tabular survey of programs in operation or approved for state support of private higher education in the 50 states. The table begins on page 152. The information in the survey was summarized in a recent speech by the ECS director of higher education services. Excerpts of that speech are printed below.

STATE AID TO NONPUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION*

Richard M. Millard
Director of Higher Education Services, ECS

State aid to private higher education goes back to the beginning of higher education in this country. The then colony and later Commonwealth of Massachusetts not only contributed colonial funds to the founding of Harvard College but continued to support it well into the 19th century. Are the states today cognizant of the contribution and the problems of private higher education as they relate to the total postsecondary education universe in the states and the nation? Is such awareness reflected in concrete terms that involve aid to private institutions and consideration of private institutions in state planning for postsecondary education? The aggregate answer is clearly "yes."

According to the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education at the University of California, Berkeley, state aid to the private sector on the basis of amount per student has increased five times over the last 10 years and 190 per cent in the last five. Admittedly this increase was from a relatively small base compared to appropriations for public institutions, but the totals today are far from inconsiderable. Currently some 39 states have authorized programs to make funds available to the private sector indirectly or directly in a number of different ways. Even during 1971-1972 when the central focus of discussion was on the possibility of federal aid to institutions in what was to become the Education Amendments of 1972, some 31 states were making appropriated funds available, again directly or indirectly, to private institutions. If this is compared with the failure to fund the institutional aid provisions of the amendments, one would have to say that the states have a far better record than the federal government.

One does have to keep in mind, however, that the "yes" answer to state response is an aggregate answer and that the situation varies considerably from state to state. No two of them are alike or have identical programs. They vary in history, ethnic mix, economic resources, governmental structure, traditions and perspective in relation to each other and the national scene. They vary in the size of the private sector from states like Massachusetts, where at least until relatively recently, more than half of the enrolled students were in private institutions, to Wyoming with no private institutions at all. The extent to which private higher education constitutes an important resource, the extent to which the condition of private institutions presents a challenge, even the extent to which reinforcement of private higher education financially constitutes a major or minor budgetary issue varies considerably. Even the legal and constitutional problems are decidedly different from state to state.

There is not, should not be and cannot be a single problem or a single answer in the area of state aid to private higher education. There are literally 50 problems and 50 sets of answers, and each one not only has to be, but should be, considered separately. This unfortunately is sometimes forgotten by national organizations and even by the federal government, with the result that discussions frequently have an aura of unreality about them and solutions, even in the forms of federal legislation, are less than relevant to the real situation for particular states and institutions.

This is not to say that every state has to reinvent the wheel (although there are a few that would like to) or that there are not common issues and factors relevant to most states.

*Adapted from an address at a conference in New York City sponsored by the Society for College and University Planning, Feb. 6, 1974.

It is not to suggest that the states severally cannot reinforce each other, identify common problems and consider complementary or even mutual solutions. Nor is it to suggest that the higher education communities in the various states in their interface with the political communities cannot and should not reinforce each other, or that information shared among states and institutions may not be extraordinarily valuable in developing appropriate programs for each state or on interstate bases. If this were not the case there would be no excuse for an organization such as the Education Commission of the States. But it is to recognize that the basic decisions and solutions will be made and funded by the legislatures in New York, Alabama, Illinois, Idaho and Hawaii and will have to be adapted to the conditions in those states. If this is kept clearly in mind, then discussions about state programs to provide financial support for and coordination with nonpublic higher education are likely to be far more realistic and helpful than if we stay on the level of abstract generalizations.

What are the states doing in the area of financial support? As indicated earlier, 39 states have authorized aid to private institutions in some form. Eleven states have no program for such aid. These 11, including Wyoming with no private institutions, with two possible exceptions -- New Hampshire and Delaware -- are not states in which private higher education has played a very prominent role. They tend to be states with relatively small populations and, with the exception of Hawaii and Delaware, states without major metropolitan centers. In addition to Wyoming, New Hampshire, Delaware and Hawaii, they include Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Mississippi, South Dakota, Utah and Nevada.

There are three states in which programs have been authorized but not funded -- Colorado, Nebraska and Oklahoma -- and one state in which a program has received only token funding pending a test of constitutionality -- Kentucky.

The forms of financial support for private higher education run the gamut from contracts for special services to general student aid available to students at both public and private institutions. By far the most important from the standpoint of the amounts of money involved are student aid and direct institutional aid. For the academic year 1973-1974 the states appropriated for various forms of student aid, including tuition equalization grants, funds in excess of $387 million, a major portion of which went to students at private institutions. In addition, states appropriated in excess of $102 million for direct institutional aid.

In the area of student aid, 35 states have authorized programs, although in three states the programs are not yet funded. States such as California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin have developed a complex of student aids for different purposes. Others have single programs. Joseph Boyd of the Illinois State Scholarship Commission lists 28 states for 1973-1974 with comprehensive undergraduate state scholarship grant programs based at least in part upon need and centrally administered.

Some 15 states have tuition equalization grants specifically for students in private institutions. Eleven states have loan programs usually, but not always, accompanied by scholarship or grant programs. For example, Colorado on the one hand has constitutional authorization for a loan program only to students in private institutions. On the other hand, New York, Florida, Washington and Michigan have developed loan programs as one among a number of forms of student assistance. At least two states -- Connecticut and Minnesota -- have developed their own work-study programs. In at least seven states the grants are portable and can be taken to out-of-state as well as in-state public or private institutions. While Pennsylvania has by far the largest such program, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont also allow grants to be taken out-of-state. Seven states allow use of grants at proprietary as well as nonprofit private and public institutions. While almost 70 per cent of the student aid funds come from five states -- New York, Illinois, California, New Jersey and Pennsylvania -- when one considers population and density of private institutions, the spread is not as uneven on the surface as it might appear.

In addition to what might be described as general scholarship or grants including tuition equalization grants, a number of states offer scholarships or grants in special areas including medicine, dentistry, law, nursing, allied health fields and teacher education. These also are available to students in private institutions and in some cases are specifically designated for such institutions.

Eighteen states provide direct institutional aid in contrast to student aid, although most of these states also have student-aid programs. Six of the 18 make the aid available on a formula basis to all qualified institutions. Of these six, four -- New York, Illinois, Maryland and New Jersey -- utilize formulas based on number of students or number of degrees. Three -- Connecticut, North Carolina and, again, New Jersey with a two-pronged program -- relate the funds to grant or scholarship holders in the institutions. The other 12 states make grants to specific institutions or parts of institutions varying from one in Alaska to 18 state-related or state-funded institutions in Pennsylvania.

Another related but distinguishable and important form of state support for private institutions that has been increasing over the last three years is what might be described as the development of contract relations. Currently some 16 states have developed contracts usually, but not always, with specific institutions for specific programs that are either in short supply, or would be high cost to develop, and that fit in with major state objectives. Twelve of these are in medical- and health-related areas, but they extend to law, teacher education, use of computers, libraries and special fields of graduate education. In addition

to such specific area contracts, five states contract for space for additional state residents, including in the case of North Carolina, Connecticut and New Jersey, spaces for disadvantaged students.

A fourth area of state support where it is constitutionally possible has been the development of facilities bonding authorities. New York led the way with its dormitory authority, since extended to academic facilities as well as dormitories. Eleven states now have such bonding authorities which enable institutions to borrow funds for construction on the basis of tax-free bonds. New York has again led the way in the area of facilities by creating the first program of deferred major maintenance loans for private institutions to enable them to remodel, restore or modernize existing facilities.

Special note should be taken of forms of aid to private institutions in the medical- and health-related fields, which have already been mentioned in student aid and in contracts. However, it is sufficiently crucial and on a wide enough scale to deserve to be a category of its own. Some 16 states currently have aid or support programs in these areas. Six states provide grants or scholarships to students attending private medical, dental or nursing schools. Four also provide loans. Fourteen states provide funds directly to the schools as outright grants, as incentives to add more students or to insure places for state residents. This does not include the major regional programs operated through the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, the Southern Regional Education Board and the New England Board of Higher Education.

In addition to these major categories -- student aid, direct institutional aid, contracts, facilities and health education -- there are a series of other ways in which states are financially supporting private higher education that at this point are not widespread but may be important avenues to explore and even portents of the future. Two states, Indiana and Michigan, offer state income tax credits for individual or corporate donations to private higher educational institutions. Illinois is the first state to provide funds to encourage consortia among private or private and public institutions. While the amount appropriated in Illinois is small, $350,000, the dividends in institutional response in Illinois have been major. The New York program of endowing chairs for renowned scholars at private as well as public institutions is well known. South Carolina has developed a program to make it possible for private institutions to utilize the state purchasing office. Virginia has exempted private institutions from the sales tax; Michigan from the gasoline tax. Minnesota has developed an interinstitutional television and library program that includes the private institutions. Most of these programs are small, but they suggest additional avenues of cooperation and support.

Added together the various programs in the various states in financial cooperation and support of private higher education are impressive. This does not mean that all states are doing all they could or should, but it does mean that the states, sometimes in spite of constitutional and historical barriers, are not only sensitive to the needs of private higher education but are concerned with their viability and continued contribution to the complex of postsecondary education in meeting the needs of their citizens and the nation. The primary responsibility of the states is obviously to the public institutions they have created, but the states have also recognized that the private institutions are integral to the health of postsecondary education as a whole.

There are two ways of approaching the problem of state aid to private higher education. In fact there are two ways to approach state support of higher education in general. One is what might be described as the ad hoc way, or the piecemeal way, or still more descriptive the laissez faire way. This is the way of internecine warfare, or public institutions against private institutions, of institution against institution, of special lobbying groups and end runs. Occasionally it may work. But it has the disadvantage even when it works of reducing credibility, of forcing academic decisions into the political arena and of creating the kind of chaos that can only be self-destructive. Nobody wins. Very little of the forms of aid previously discussed would have gotten very far without in many cases the active pursuit and support of it by the appropriate state higher education agency and important segments of the public as well as the private higher educational communities.

The other way is the way of cooperation, complementation and planning. Forty-seven states recognized the essential need of effective coordination and planning for public higher education during the expansion period of the 1960s. While the New York Board of Regents goes back to colonial times and some 16 states had higher education boards by 1960, all but three states by 1970 had created coordinating or governing boards charged with at least some responsibility for planning. Today, with the increased recognition of the range of postsecondary education, with the tightening enrollment situation, with increasing costs and with far more public including legislative and executive concern for accountability, effective management and educational innovation and diversity and the need for effective cooperation, coordination and planning is that much more acute. Development of appropriate support for private higher education has to be an integral part of the total planning process. This is no time for open warfare between the public and private higher educational communities. If planning is to be done effectively, all segments of the postsecondary educational community need to be taken into account and to be involved in it.

STATE SUPPORT OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION: PROGRAMS IN OPERATION OR APPROVED IN THE 50 STATES AS OF JANUARY 1974

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
ALABAMA	None	(a) Two-year appropriations. Funding: 1973-75, Tuskegee, $1.1 million/yr.; Walker, Jr., $200,000/yr.; Marion, $200,000/yr. Restrictions: None.	None	(a) Direct grants (Col. 2) could be used for facilities.	None	None	None
ALASKA	None	(a) See Column 5 (medical)	None	None	(a) Support of baccalaureate program at Alaska Methodist University. Funding: 1973-74, $175,000.	(a) Scholarship loans; for use at accredited in-state or out-of-state institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $3,046,500 including $93,600 for administration. Distribution: Amount based on need; limit $2,500 a year for undergraduates, $5,000 a year for graduates. Restrictions: Limited to 2-year Alaskan residents; forgivable per cent rate dependent on residence and employment in state after graduation; 10 per cent forgiven for 2 years; up to 40 per cent for 5 years. (b) Grants to students attending Alaskan private institutions. Funding: Estimated cost, 1973-74, $1 million. Distribution: Provides tuition and fee. difference between public nd private institutions; maximum $1,400 per year.	None
ARIZONA	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
ARKANSAS	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
CALIFORNIA	(a) See Column 5 (medical)	None	(a) College Opportunity Grant Program. Funding: 1973-74, $6,111,970. (continued next page)	(a) Educational Facilities Authority. (continued next page)	(a) Contracts with independent medical schools to increase enrollments – 1971 legislation. (continued next page)	(a) State Scholarship Program. One-half of awards for students in private institutions. (continued next page)	None

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
CALIFORNIA (continued)			Distribution: Tuition plus subsistence up to $900 per year; maximum of $2,500 per year for new recipients. 17 per cent used in private colleges. Restrictions: Total 2,000 new recipients per year plus renewals; 51 per cent must be used in community colleges.	Purpose: To issue tax-exempt bonds for construction of facilities.	Funding: $12,000 per year for each additional student enrolled.	Funding: 1973-74, $28,970,190. Distribution: Maximum $2,200 per student; 78.7 per cent used in private colleges. Restrictions: For resident's use in the state only. (b) Fellowship programs for graduate and professional students. Funding: 1973-74, $1 million. Distribution: Competitive awards based on need; maximum $2,500 for new awards, $2,200 for renewals; 79.1 per cent used in private colleges. Restrictions: Tuition and fees only. (c) See Column 3 (disadvantaged)	
COLORADO	None	None	None	None	None	(a) 1972 constitutional amendment will permit statutory action to create a student loan program. No action has been taken thus far.	None
CONNECTICUT	(a) Contracts with private institutions to provide space for full- and part-time undergraduate state residents. Funding: 1973-74, $2,049,425. Restrictions: Grants to institutions per student cannot exceed an amount equal to 1/2 of the difference between average cost of the state for educating full-time undergraduates in public institutions and those students' tuition charges. (continued next page)	(a) See Column 3 (disadvantaged)	(a) Transitional grant program for disadvantaged students; grants to institutions for guidance, tutoring, etc. for such students, for use in both public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $237,000. Distribution: Students: not to exceed $1,000 annually. Institutions: not to exceed $500 per student enrolled under program. (continued next page)	(a) Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority. Purpose: Issue tax-exempt bonds for facilities construction at public or private institutions or hospitals.	None	(a) State Scholarship Program eligible for any student accepted at any postsecondary institution in- or out-of-state. Funding: 1973-74, $1,577,000. Distribution: Maximum $1,000 per student per year. Restrictions: State residents only. (b) See Column 3 (disadvantaged) (c) Scholarships for veterans' surviving dependents. (continued next page)	None

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
CONNECTICUT (continued)	The amount is limited by the allocation and the appropriation. Each participating college agrees to provide aid to students equal to 80 per cent of contracted funds. (b) Authorized program of contracts with private institutions for programs, facilities, and services. Funding: 1973-74, $81,600 in 9 contracts.		Restrictions: Primary consideration to potentially capable but disadvantaged students. (b) Connecticut Faculty Talent Search to identify minority group members who could be employed as higher education faculty or administrators. Funding: 1973-74, $77,176. (c) Connecticut Talent Assistance Cooperative to identify talented but disadvantaged high school students, dropouts, and noncontinuing high school graduates; includes recruitment, counseling, and placement. Funding: 1973-74, $45,080.			Funding: 1973-74, $50,000. (d) College Continuation Grants, for use in public and private instate institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $100,000. (e) Work-Study Program, for use in public and private instate institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $301,900. (f) State guaranteed student loan program, operated by Conn. Student Loan Foundation. Funding: $30 million in new guarantees were made in 1973-74 to about 21,000 students.	
DELAWARE	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
FLORIDA	None	None	None	None	None	(a) Florida Insured Student Loan Program for eligible students to attend accredited public or private postsecondary education institutions in Florida. Funding: $40 million authorized by the legislature to be issued in revenue bonds for student loans. $6.6 million authorized for 1973-74. Distribution: Maximum loan $2,000 per student per 12 months or $1,500 per academic year. Restrictions: Students must qualify for federal interest benefits and must be a Florida resident for one year. (continued next page)	None

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
FLORIDA (continued)						(b) Florida Student Assistance Grant Program for students at accredited public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $3.6 million. Distribution: Received in the amount of need not to exceed $1,200 per academic year or to be less than $200 per academic year. Restrictions: Recipients to have been state residents for 2 years and be a U. S. citizen.	
GEORGIA	None	None	None	None	None	(a) Tuition grants for state residents attending private accredited institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $4.2 million. Distribution: $400 per student per academic year.* Restrictions: Prohibited for primarily sectarian institutions; excludes institutions receiving state funds under 1970 Junior College Act.	None
HAWAII	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
IDAHO	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
ILLINOIS	None	(a) Direct grants to private institutions for state residents enrolled. Funding: 1973-74, $6 million. Distribution: $100 per each freshman or sophomore State Scholarship Commission recipient; $200 for each junior or senior state resident.	(a) See Column 6 (student assistance)	(a) Ill. Educational Facilities Authority created in 1970.** Purpose: Issue revenue bonds for educational facilities construction at private institutions.	(a) Grants for increased enrollment of Illinois residents in medical, dental, nursing, allied health, and residency programs. Funding: 1973-74, $15,665,000. Distribution: By formula and project grant.	(a) State grant program based on financial need for state residents attending public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $65.1 million. Distribution: Maximum of $1,300 per student or tuition and fees.	(a) Project grants for interinstitutional cooperation, public and private. Funding: 1973-74, $350,000.

*Limited to freshmen, sophomores, and juniors in 1973-74. Full program covering all four undergraduate years to be implemented in 1974-1975.
**The Illinois Educational Facilities Authority Act was challenged, but declared constitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court in September 1972.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
INDIANA	None	None	None	None	None	(a) State Scholarship Program awarded on competitive basis; factor of need also considered. Funding: 1973-74, $8 million. Distribution: Stipend limited to cost of tuition and fees or $1,400, whichever is less. (b) Educational grant program based on need upon admission to any accredited Indiana institution. Funding: 1973-74, $1.3 million.	(a) Tax credits allowed against state income tax equal to amount of contributions to institutions of higher education in the state. Taxpayers: 20 per cent of adjusted gross income or $50, whichever is less; maximum credit of $100 on joint return. Corporations: 5 per cent of total adjusted gross income or $500, whichever is less.
IOWA	None	None	(a) Tuition grants for low- and middle-income students at Iowa private colleges of their choice. Funding: 1973-75, $6 million per year. Distribution: Maximum of $1,000 per year based on family financial need. Restrictions: Cannot exceed tuition and fees minus average amount that would be paid at state institution.	None	(a) Property purchase funds for new building site for Des Moines College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery. Funding: 1972, $500,000. (one-time only grant) (b) Medical tuition loan program for medical students at public or private medical schools. Funding: 1973-74, $95,560 (program discontinued in 1974-75).	(a) Scholarships based on ability and financial need and usable at any accredited public or private institution in state by residents. Funding: 1973-74, $300,000; 1974-75, $325,000. Distribution: $100-$800 depending on need and tuition. Restrictions: Used only for tuition and fees. (b) See Column 3 (disadvantaged)	None
KANSAS	None	None	(a) See Column 6 (b) (student assistance)	None	None	(a) Limited competitive scholarship program; 150 freshman annual awards based on need. Funding: Per year, $150,000. Distribution: Tuition or $500, whichever is less. Restrictions: Renewable only once. (b) Tuition grants for low- and middle-income students at Kansas private colleges.* (continued next page)	None

*Court suit is pending to test constitutionality of program.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
KANSAS (continued)						Funding: 1973-74, $2.5 million. Distribution: Tuition fees or financial need based on family contributions, whichever is less; maximum, $1,000. Restrictions: Student must pay $450 before grant is calculated against total cost.	
KENTUCKY	None	None	None	None	None	(a) Tuition grants for students at private non-profit colleges and universities. Funding: 1972-74, $2,500.*	None
LOUISIANA	None	(a) See Column 5 (medical)	None	None	(a) To provide for the support of the admission of 70 freshmen from the state to Tulane University medical school (admissions overload from Louisiana State University). Funding: 1973-74, $350,000. Distribution: $5,000 per student for one year.	None	None
MAINE	None	None	(a) Scholarship aid for Maine Indians for attendance at any accredited secondary or postsecondary institution. Funding: 1973-74, $45,000.	None	None	(a) Program of financial aid to residents attending private schools. Funding: 1973-74, $200,000; 1974-75, $300,000. Distribution: Based on need; up to $750 per year per student with family incomes less than $13,000. (b) Scholarships for orphans and widows of deceased veterans for use at public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $70,000. Distribution: $300 per student per year.	None

*Minimum funding to allow for a constitutional test of the program.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
MARYLAND	None	(a) Direct aid to state-accredited private institutions.* Funding: 1973-74, $2.7 million. Distribution: $200 per earned A.A. degree; $500 per earned B.A. and graduate degree; theological degrees excluded. (b) See Column 4 (facilities)	None	(a) Although no specific facilities program in state, many grants have been given over past years to private institutions for this purpose through specific legislation.	None	(a) State Scholarship Board Programs,** among the major of which are (1) general state scholarships, $100 to $1,500 based on financial need and SAT results; (2) grants for war orphans and disabled veterans' children; (3) Senatorial scholarships, awarded on basis of quota per legislator; unit-value is $100; maximum 15 units per recipient. Funding: For board programs, 1973-74, $4.1 million.	None
MASSACHUSETTS	(a) Contractual arrangement between Tufts University and NEBHE,*** certified by the Board of Higher Education, for students in physical and occupational therapy who are state residents, eligible for admission to baccalaureate programs, and are the most deserving of financial assistance among all newly admitted students. Funding: 1973-74, $132,000. Distribution: Individual grants up to $2,200.	None	None	(a) Massachusetts Educational and Health Facilities Authority. Purpose: To issue tax-exempt bonds for construction of private institutional facilities; interest and amortizations paid by institutions for up to 40 years.	(a) Medical, dental, and nursing scholarships based on need. Use at public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $385,000. Distribution: Private sector stipend $900; public sector $600.	(a) General state scholarships renewable for up to 4 years of undergraduate study – 16,000 awards including about 4,000 new, for residents based solely on need for use at public and private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $9.5 million. Distribution: Annually $900 in private sector, $600 in public out-of-state, $300 in public in-state. Restrictions: Usable anywhere in United States at eligible institutions. No less than 75 per cent and no more than 90 per cent of scholarship funds may be used for the private sector. In 1973-74 approximately 80 per cent of the $9.4 million will be used in the private sector. (b) See Column 5 (medical/dental/nursing.)	None

*The program is currently under an American Civil Liberties Union suit on constitutionality grounds.
**The board administers a number of scholarship programs, most of which are usable at either public or private institutions.
***New England Board of Higher Education.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
MICHIGAN	(a) Contracts for dental school services at accredited nonpublic schools of dentistry in the state. Funding: 1973-74, $148,800. Distribution: $2,400 for each doctor of dental surgery or dental medicine degree earned by Michigan residents. (b) Contracts for law school services at accredited nonpublic law schools. Funding: 1973-74, $163,200. Distribution: $1,200 for each juris doctor degree earned by Michigan residents.	None	None	(a) Higher Education Facilities Authority. Purpose: To issue tax-exempt bonds for construction of private institutions, academic facilities. Authority has been established but no bonds issued as of December 1973.	(a) See Column 1 (contracts)	(a) Competitive scholarship program; applicants rated on test scores; in 1973-74, private college students will get 22 per cent of scholarships and 34 per cent of funds. Funding: 1973-74, $9,126,000. Distribution: Cash awards up to $1,200 per year for 4 years to those with financial need; honorary awards to those without. (b) Tuition grant program based entirely on financial need for students attending private nonprofit institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $7,766,000. Distribution: Maximum of $1,200 for 4 undergraduate and 3 graduate years' study. Restrictions: Student tuition charges must exceed $240. Theology students not eligible. (c) Guaranteed Student Loan Program. Distribution: Student may borrow up to $1,500 per year, undergraduates and graduates.	(a) Tax credits for contributions to general fund of any private 2- or 4-year institution in state. Taxpayers: 1/2 of gift amount, or 20 per cent of state tax liability, or $100; $200 for married couples filing jointly. Corporations: 1/2 of gift amount, or 10 per cent of state tax liability, or $5,000. (b) Rebate of state gasoline taxes paid by private institutions for school buses.
MINNESOTA	(a) Contracts with private colleges for the education of additional state residents and of low-income students. Funding: 1974 and 1975, $1,476,200 each year. Distribution: $500 per each state resident in excess of 1970 enrollment of residents, and $500 per each low-income state grant-in-aid recipient (the 2 payments are separate and unrelated).	(a) See Column 5 (a) (medical)	(a) See Column 1 (contracts)	(a) Higher Education Facilities Authority. Purpose: To provide bonds for construction and renovation of public and private institutional facilities.	(a) Development of undergraduate medical school in cooperation with Mayo Foundation. Funding: 1974, $608,000; 1975, $928,000. Distribution: $8,000 per state resident enrolled. (b) Medical student loan program for attendance at any of the 3 medical schools in the state financed through revenue bonds. (continued next page)	(a) State Scholarship Program based on need, usable in public and private institutions and public area voc-tech. schools. Funding: 1974, $3,175,000; 1975, $3,875,000. Distribution: 1/2 of demonstrated need; range, $100 to $1,000. Restrictions: For upper 25 per cent academically only. (continued next page)	(a) Interinstitutional TV projects with limited participation by private colleges. Funding: 1974, $210,000; 1975, $165,000. (b) Mini-tex library program includes all private college libraries. Funding: 1974 and 1975, $248,600 each year.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
MINNESOTA (continued)					Funding: $100,000 for bond issuance expenses and reserve fund. Distribution: 40 recipients in the first year. Restrictions: Recipients must agree to practice in a rural community for 3 years after medical school.	(b) Grant-in-aid program, based on need, usable in public or private and public area voc-tech. schools. Funding: 1974, $3,125,000; 1975, $3,875,000. Distribution: 1/2 of demonstrated need; range, $100 to $1,000. (c) State student loan program financed by up to $30 million in revenue bonds for attendance at public or private institutions. Funding: $1 million for initiation and administration of program. Distribution: Maximum loan, $2,500; minimum, $100. (d) Work-study program for recipients of scholarship (a above) and grant-in-aid (b above) programs. Funding: $15,000 for administration of program. Distribution: 75 per cent, not to exceed 80 per cent of need.	
MISSISSIPPI	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
MISSOURI	None	None	None	None	None	(a) Student Tuition Awards Program to students for use at public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $3.5 million. Distribution: Based on need and academic prowess up to half of tuition and fees; maximum $909 per academic year.	None

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
MONTANA	None	(a) See Column 5 (medical/dental)	None	None	(a) State funds provided through WICHE* to support medical, dental, and veterinary students, who are Montana residents, at private institutions in other states.	None	None
NEBRASKA	None	None	None	None	None	(a) Tuition aid grants for state residents in full-time degree programs at accredited private institutions in state.** Funding: No funds have been provided pending Supreme Court appeal. (b) State Investment Council program of direct loans to students at public or private institutions in state. Funding: No new funding.	None
NEVADA	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
NEW HAMPSHIRE	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
NEW JERSEY	(a) Contracts with independent colleges and universities to maintain and preserve these educational resources. Funding: 1973-74, $8.75 million. Distribution: Eligibility based on: (1) up to $300 per eligible student receiving aid; (2) $600 per additional student, $175 per underclassmen, and $225 per upperclassman, all must be residents of state; (3) approved graduate programs; and (4) grant requests for computer and library services.	(a) Supplementary educational program grants for institutions under Educational Opportunity Fund Program. Funding: 1973-74, $3.3 million. (b) See Column 1 (contracts)	(a) Educational Opportunity Fund Program for disadvantaged students at public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $12.7 million. Distribution: Grants up to $1,000.	(a) Educational Facilities Authority. Purpose: To issue tax-exempt bonds for construction of facilities.	None	(a) State Scholarship Program -- competitive awards for up to 5 per cent of instate high school graduates of previous year to attend public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $6.8 million. Distribution: Up to $500 per year. Restrictions: There are certain limitations on use at out-of-state institutions. (b) Incentive grants for state scholarship holders attending instate institutions with more than $500 annual tuition. (continued next page)	None

*Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.
**The program was ruled unconstitutional by the State District Court. An appeal is pending before the State Supreme Court.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
NEW JERSEY (continued)						Funding: 1973-74, $2.3 million. Distribution: Maximum award of $500. (c) Tuition aid grants based on financial need for students at instate institutions where tuition exceeds $450. Funding: 1973-74, $4 million. (d) County College Assistance Program for junior college transfers who need assistance in expenses – transfers to 4-year public or private Funding: 1973-74, $365,000. Distribution: Range of $500 to $1,000. (e) See Column 3 (disadvantaged)	
NEW MEXICO	(a) Unilateral contracts with dental schools in other states outside of WICHE.* Funds paid to school, student pays reduced tuition, and difference is cost of education payment.	(a) Participation in the WICHE* student exchange program which involves payments of state funds to several private institutions in other states.	None	None	(a) See Column 1 (contracts)	None	None
NEW YORK	See Column 5 (c, d and e) (nursing/medical/ dental)	(a) Grants to independent colleges and universities. Funding: 1973-74, $48.3 million. Distribution: Formula based – $800 for each bachelor and $600 for each master's degree awarded previous year; $3,000 for each doctorate; $300 for each associate degree. (b) See Column 5 (b) (medical/dental) (continued next page)	(a) Educational Opportunity Funds for disadvantaged students at in-state public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $45 million including $7.4 million for private college students.	(a) Dormitory Authority for construction. Purpose: Provides tax-exempt bonds for residential and academic facilities construction at private institutions. (b) Deferred major maintenance loans for private institutions. Purpose: Remodeling, restoration, or modernization of educational buildings.	(a) Competitive scholarships for 400 medical, dental, and osteopathic students. Funding: Not available. Distribution: $350 to $1,000 per year based on financial need. Restrictions: Up to 120 of medical awards reserved for students agreeing to serve in physician-shortage areas. Stipends are $1,000 for first year and up to $4,000 for other three years, based on financial need. (continued next page)	(a) Regents Scholarship and Fellowship Programs – competitive and noncompetitive scholarships for use at instate public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $33 million. Distribution: 1973-74, 73,000 awards from $250 to $1,000 based on need. (continued next page)	(a) 10 endowed chairs at 10 private institutions in science and humanities. Funding: $500,000 per year. Distribution: $50,000 per chair.

*Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
NEW YORK (continued)		(c) See Column 7 (endowed chairs)			(b) Grants to nonpublic medical colleges. Funding: 1973-74, $4.7 million. Distribution: Formula -- $1,500 each full-time student in M.D. program. (c) Contract program to expand nursing enrollments; provide funds for each additional enrollee. Funding: 1973-74, $1.2 million. Distribution: $300 for public community colleges, $1,000 for private junior colleges, $2,000 hospital diploma programs, and $2,500 bachelor degree programs per student. (d) Contract program for nurse refresher courses and qualification courses for foreign trained nurses. Funding: Approximately $250,000. (e) Contract program to expand medical and dental school enrollments including capital grants. Funding: 1973-74, $9.6 million. Distribution: Medical -- $6,000 for each student over total enrollment increase up to 25 per class or 100 per school. Dental -- $3,000 per increased student. Capital -- based on enrollment size and capital program.	(b) See Column 5 (medical) (c) Scholar Incentive Program, based on need, for student grants for use in the state. (noncompetitive) Funding: 1973-74, $52.4 million. Distribution: Grants up to $600. (d) See Column 3 (disadvantaged) (e) Guaranteed loan program. Distribution: Student may borrow up to $7,500. In 1973-74, state guaranteed 139,000 loans totaling $163 million.	
NORTH CAROLINA	(a) Contracts to allow private institutions to administer state appropriated scholarships to needy N. C. students. (continued next page)	(a) See Column 1 (contracts)	None	None	(a) Education of North Carolinians at two private schools of medicine. (continued next page)	(a) Comprehensive program of grants, loans, and work-study for residents attending public or private institutions. (continued next page)	None

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
NORTH CAROLINA (continued)	Funding: 1973-74, $4.6 million. Distribution: Distributed to institutions based on enrollment of N. C. residents in fall term (Oct.) of each year. Restrictions: Institutions must disburse to needy N.C. students an amount at least equal to the amount received under the program.				Funding: 1973-74, $1,385,000. (b) Financial assistance to hospital diploma nursing programs, including private. Funding: 1973-74, $1,023,400. Distribution: $850 per student enrolled in nursing education programs as of Dec. 1 of preceding year. (c) Educational Loan Program/Dept. of Human Resources program of scholarship/loans for state residents to attend public or private medical, dental, nursing, and allied health fields educational programs. Funding: 1973-74, $728,000. Distribution: Administered by Dept. of Human Resources; available to residents attending approved in- or out-of-state schools; incentive grants for practicing repayment. Restrictions: Grant/loan amount varies with type of program.	Funding: No funding for grant programs; loan program self-supporting through sale of revenue bonds. (b) State Education Assistance Authority – N. C. Insured Loan Program under Title IVB of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. Funding: 1973-74, $4.5 million. Distribution: To state residents attending public and private institutions; administered by the College Foundation, Inc. Restrictions: Maximum loan, $2,500 per year. (c) See Column 1 (contracts) (d) See Column 5 (medical/dental/nursing).	
NORTH DAKOTA	None	None	None	None	None	(a) State student financial aid program, based on financial need, for attendance at any accredited post-secondary institution in state. Funding: 1973-75, $335,000. Distribution: About $250 per student as determined by advisory board and Board of Higher Education.	None

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
OHIO	(a) Effective July 1, 1974. Contracts with private institutions to provide courses of study, including graduate programs, not otherwise available at public institutions. Funding: 1974-75, $1 million.	(a) See Column 5 (medical/dental)	None	(a) Higher Education Facility Commission. Purpose: To sell tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance educational facilities for private institutions.	(a) Financial assistance to Case Western Reserve University for education in medicine and dentistry. Funding: 1972-73, $2,680,000.	(a) Student guaranteed loan program. Funding: State guaranteed 133,423 loans totaling $146,500, 523 as of 12/31/73. Distribution: Maximum loan of $2,500. (b) Instructional grant program for Ohio residents at instate public and private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $19.8 million. Distribution: Maximum grant $570 for public and $1,320 for private institutions based on adjusted effective income to $14,000 and number of dependent children. Restrictions: For full-time undergraduate students only.	None
OKLAHOMA	None	None	None	None	None	(a) Tuition aid grants for full-time Okla. residents at public and private accredited institutions in state based on need. Funding: No funds appropriated as yet. Distribution: Maximum grant of $500 per student, but not more than 50 per cent of tuition and/or fees.	None
OREGON	(a) Direct aid to accredited private institutions in Oregon through contracts for secular education of state residents. Funding: 1973-75, $3.2 million. Distribution: Up to $350 for every 45 quarter hours completed.	(a) See Column 1 (contracts)	None	None	None	(a) Need grant awards based on financial need, and cash awards program based both on need and academic achievement for students attending any accredited college or university in state. Funding: 1973-75, $3.2 million for need grant awards; $600,000 for cash awards. (continued next page)	None

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
OREGON (continued)						Distribution: Need grants based on family income with $1,000 maximum grant.	
PENNSYLVANIA	(a) A contract program is provided for in 1971 Master Plan, but is not as yet implemented.	(a) The state has traditional programs of direct aid to 12 private institutions referred to as state-related (general funding) and state-aided (mainly focussed on programs of benefit to the state). Funding: 1973-74, $29,045,000.*	(a) Institutional aid to private institutions for remedial programs for disadvantaged students. Funding: 1973-74, total appropriation estimated at $3 million.	None	(a) Medical programs included in Column 2.	(a) Second largest state scholarship program for use at instate or out-of-state public or private institutions, hospitals, nursing schools, and instate private trade and business schools. Based on SAT scores (for eligibility) and need in relation to total cost less family contributions.** Funding: 1973-74, $64 million. Distribution: Maximum award at instate institution, $1,200 and $800 out-of-state. 50 per cent of need is met for families with less than $8,000 annual income and 33-1/3 per cent of need if income is over $8,000. About $23 million used by students at private institutions. (b) Senatorial scholarships for use at 5 institutions. Distribution: Up to 1/2 of tuition.	None
RHODE ISLAND	None	(a) See Column 5 (medical) and Column 6 (b) (student assistance)	None	None	(a) Funds allocated direct to Brown University from the Dept. of Health budget for grants and subsidies for students at the medical school. Funding: 1973-74, $400,000. (continued next page)	(a) Tuition and fee grants, based on merit and need, for use at in- or out-of-state public or private institutions.*** Funding: 1973-74, $1,998,000. Distribution: Minimum award, $250; maximum (continued next page)	None

*Preliminary total; does not include two institutions not yet funded for 1973-74.

**Nontransferable programs from community colleges and scholarship recipients at hospital nursing schools and private trade and business schools are eligible for Education Incentive Program awards for needy students who do not meet the required test scores.

***To date, most recipients have chosen to attend the state's public institutions.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
RHODE ISLAND (continued)					(b) Nursing scholarships for students at public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-74, $70,000	$1,000. Number of awards: 5 per cent of total number of 4th year high school students as of October multiplied by $750, which is the average award granted. (b) Funds provided to Fryant College to train business teachers. Funding: 1973-74, $15,000.	
SOUTH CAROLINA	(a) State contracts with private and public colleges to provide in-service public school teacher training. Funding: 1973-74, $100,000.	(a) Practice teaching fees to compensate public school teachers supervising undergraduate practice teachers at private colleges. Funding: 1973-74, $87,870.	None	(a) Bond Authority. Purpose: Provides a mechanism for private institutions to obtain funds for construction of physical facilities through state-issued bonds.	None	(a) Tuition grants program, based on merit and need for students attending private institutions.* Funding: 1973-74, $4 million. Distribution: Average per student appropriation $1,235. (b) See Column 1 (contracts) (c) State Education Assistance Authority.** Purpose: To issue revenue bonds to make or guarantee loans of students at all institutions including vocational schools.	(a) Authority granted for private institutions to purchase from State Purchasing Office and to utilize contracts negotiated by the office. Funding: None, but major savings to the private have resulted.
SOUTH DAKOTA	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
TENNESSEE	(a) See Column 5 (a) (medical).	None	None	None	(a) Contracts for Vanderbilt University and Meharry Medical College for increasing enrollment of Tenn. medical students. Funding: 1973-74, $163,000. (continued next page)	(a) Tuition grant program based on need for use at any accredited public or private institution. Funding: 1973-74, $2.25 million. Distribution: Maximum grant of $1,000. (continued next page)	None

*In a 1972 referendum, 60 per cent of voters approved constitutional change which eliminates prohibition of indirect state support of church-related colleges.
**State Supreme Court ruled the Authority is constitutional.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
TENNESSEE (continued)					Restrictions: Payment for each additional state resident student not to exceed the per-student appropriation at the public medical school. (b) Loan-scholarship program for Tenn. medical students who intend to practice in a shortage area of the state; for use at accredited in- or out-of-state medical schools. Funding: 1973-74, $200,000. Distribution: $3,500 per year at 4-year schools; $5,000 per year at 3-year schools; $15,000 maximum.	Restrictions: Limited to tuition and fees. (b) See Column 5 (b) (medical)	
TEXAS	(a) See Column 5 (medical)	None	None	None	(a) Contracts with Baylor University for medical and dental training of Texas residents. Funding: 1973-74, Medical: $5.6 million; Dental: $4.3 million. (b) Contracts with Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine for Texas undergraduate medical students. Funding: 1973-74, $1.5 million.	(a) Tuition equalization grants based on need for Texas residents attending an instate private institution of their choice. Funding: 1973-74, $5 million. Distribution: Grants up to $600 per student. Restrictions: For tuition only. Freshmen, sophomores, and juniors eligible in 1973-74.*	None
UTAH	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
VERMONT	None	None	None	None	None	(a) Incentive grant program, based on need, for Vermont residents attending public or private postsecondary institutions, in or out of state. (continued next page)	None

*All students will be eligible to apply for grants in 1974-75.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
VERMONT (continued)						Funding: 1973-74, $2,692,000. Distribution: $1,150 per student at public institutions; $1,300 per student at private, and $1,150 per student at out-of-state public or private institutions.	
VIRGINIA	None	None	None	(a) Virginia College Building Authority, reactivated by 1972 legislature. Purpose: To provide a means for private colleges to borrow money for new construction using tax-exempt bonds. Restrictions: For colleges whose primary purpose is to provide collegiate or graduate education.	(a) Scholarships for nursing and dental hygienist students, awarded same as column 6 (a). Distribution: Nursing, 100 awards per year; dental, 6 per year. Restrictions: Same as column 6 (a).	(a) State Teacher Scholarships for loans to students primarily at public institutions; about 5 per cent of the funds go to private nonsectarian college students. Funding: 1972-74, $2.5 million. Distribution: 5,000 to 6,000 awards per year at about $450 each. Restrictions: Recipients must teach in state one year for each year of scholarship. (b) See Column 5 (nursing/dental) (c) Tuition assistance loan program for all Virginia students attending private institutions.* Funding: See (d) below. Distribution: Freshmen only eligible in 1973-74; maximum loan, $400. (d) College Scholarship Assistance Program based on need; scholarship grants to students at public institutions; loans to students at private institutions.* Funding: 1973-74, $750,000; 90 per cent must be used for tuition assistance loans (part c above).	(a) Private institutions are exempt from property and sales tax.

*These two programs were first approved in 1972 but declared unconstitutional. Major change in the 1973 programs was to make the repayment clauses severable. Consequently the Virginia Supreme Court in August 1973 declared the programs constitutional. Only two-thirds of the funding for loans was distributed during the current year because of a limited number of applications. Therefore no new funds will be recommended by the governor for 1974-76 (c above). A total of $1.4 million will be recommended for scholarship grants (d above).

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
WASHINGTON	None	None	(a) See Column 6 (c). (student assistance)	None	None	(a) Student aid program based on need -- students may attend institution of their choice in state. Funding: 1973-75, $2.8 million; about 20 per cent of funds for private college students. Distribution: 1/3 difference college cost and total family contribution. (b) Tuition supplement program for every undergraduate state resident attending a private institution in state.* (c) State Higher Education Assistance Authority to provide loans for needy and disadvantaged students in public and private postsecondary education. Funding: 1973-74, appropriation of $250,000 for administrative start-up costs.	None
WEST VIRGINIA	None	None	None	None	None	(a) State scholarship program for students who are residents enrolled at approved public or private institutions; based on financial need, character, and academic promise. Funding: 1973-74, $500,000. Distribution: Minimum of $100 and maximum of $900 per academic year; award may not surpass tuition and fees.	None

*In May 1973, the State Supreme Court ruled this program unconstitutional.

STATE	-1- CONTRACTS	-2- DIRECT INSTITUTIONAL AID	-3- DISADVANTAGED/ MINORITIES	-4- FACILITIES ASSISTANCE/ AUTHORITIES	-5- MEDICAL/ DENTAL/ NURSING	-6- STUDENT ASSISTANCE	-7- OTHER
WISCONSIN	(a) See Column 5 (c) (dental)	(a) See Column 5 (b) (medical)	(a) Assistance to American Indian students based on need enrolled in public or private institutions. Funding: 1973-75, $1.6 million. Distribution: Maximum of $1,500 per student. (b) Talent incentive grants for the disadvantaged identified under the state talent search. Funding: 1973-75, $1,670,000.* Distribution: Up to $1,000 per student.	None	(a) See Column 6 (d) (student assistance) (b) Direct annual assistance to the Medical College of Wisconsin (private). Funding: Annually $1,876,500. (c) Contracts to provide dental education to state residents at Marquette University. Funding: 1973-75, $2,667,000. Distribution: $3,500 for each resident enrolled.	(a) Tuition grant program to offset tuition differences between public and private institutions based on need scaled to taxable family income. Funding: 1973-75, $10.1 million. Distribution: Maximum award of $1,000 per year – 4 income groups ranging from below $6,000 to a maximum of $12,000. (b) Honor scholarship program awarded to students in top 10 per cent of high school graduating class to attend public or private institutions in state. Funding: 1973-75, $1.4 million. Distribution: Maximum award of $800 based on need. (c) Educational manpower grants, based on need, for students enrolled in courses leading to employment in a critical occupation in the state. Funding: 1973-75, $600,000. Distribution: Up to $2,000 per undergraduate student, $4,000 per graduate. (d) See Column 3 (a and b) (disadvantaged/minorities).	None
WYOMING	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

*Will provide the matching funds for the federal state scholarship incentive grant program.

Prepared by Nancy M. Berve, Associate Director, Higher Education Services, Education Commission of the States, from material and information supplied by the states.

Education Commission of the States
Suite 300
Lincoln Tower Building
1860 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

Non profit org.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Denver, Colorado
Permit No. 153

higher education in the states

volume 4 number 5 1974

Richard M. Millard, Director of Higher Education Services
Nancy M. Berve, Editor and Associate Director

Additional copies of *Higher Education in the States* may be obtained from, and additional items for inclusion in *Higher Education in the States* may be sent to Higher Education Services, Education Commission of the States, 1860 Lincoln Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80203.

Governor Reubin O'D. Askew, Chairman,
Education Commission of the States
Wendell H. Pierce, Executive Director

Mr Murray L Howder
ERIC Processing Ref Fac
4833 Rugby Avenue
Bethesda, MD 20014